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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/037,942	01/03/2002	Alain M. Sagnard	61301A	7761
109	7590	08/24/2005	EXAMINER	
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SECTION P. O. BOX 1967 MIDLAND, MI 48641-1967			RHEE, JANE J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1745	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/037,942	SAGNARD ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jane Rhee	1745

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
 THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 and 15-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12, 15-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Rejections Withdrawn

1. The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 1-4,6-12,15,21,22 over Friedl et al. has been withdrawn due to applicant's arguments filed on 5/3/2005.
2. The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 5 over Friedl et al. in view of Ducharme has been withdrawn due to applicant's arguments filed on 5/3/2005.
3. The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 11 over Friedl et al. in view of Grinshpun et al. has been withdrawn due to applicant's arguments filed on 5/3/2005.
4. The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 16-20 over Friedl et al. in view of Park has been withdrawn due to applicant's arguments filed on 5/3/2005.

New Rejection

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-4,6-9,11,21,22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walendy et al. (5529824).

As to claim 1, Walendy et al. discloses a building panel comprising at least two panel domains (figure 2 numbers 4,3), wherein each panel domain has an essentially homogeneous strength and an average compressive strengths (col. 3 lines 42-64) wherein the panel has at least two panel domains having different average compressive

strengths (col. 3 lines 42-64) is essentially free of a combination of hollow and solid foam strands, a uniform panel thickness (figure 2), fits fully within a cavity defined by cavity walls (col. 3 lines 21-23), and when in the cavity, the building panel has a compressive recovery that supplies sufficient pressure against the cavity walls to frictionally retain the building panel within the cavity (col. lines 27-28) wherein the panel has an edge containing a panel domain extending from a primary face to an opposing face (figure 2). As to claim 3, Walendy et al. discloses wherein at least one panel domain is a conformable panel domain that when compressed reduces at least one dimension of the panel thereby allowing insertion of the panel into the cavity, wherein the panel has a compressive recovery that causes frictional retention of the panel within the cavity (col. 3 lines 27-28). As to claim 4, Walendy et al. discloses at least one panel domain that is a conformable panel domain that allows the panel to reversibly bend from a planar to a nonplanar configuration (figure 2 number 4). As to claim 6, Walendy et al. discloses that the panel has alternating conformable and rigid panel domains (figure 2 number 3,4). As to claim 7, Walendy et al. discloses that the panel has a perimeter and the perimeter comprises at least one conformable panel domain (figure 2 number 4). As to claim 8, Walendy et al. discloses a conformable panel along at least one edge (figure 2 number 4). As to claim 9, Walendy et al. discloses that the panel domains are bands (figure 2 numbers 4,3). As to claims 11, Walendy et al. discloses that at least one panel domain comprises a polymeric foam (col. 3 lines 43). As to claim 21, Walendy et al. discloses that at least one edge of the panel is a conformable domain

(figure 2 numbers 4). As to claim 22, Walendy et al. discloses that the panel domains extend through the thickness of the panel (figure 2 number 3,4).

Walendy et al. fail to disclose that the pressure being 100 Newtons per square meter or more and 200,000 Newton per square meter or less. Walendy et al. fail to disclose that at least two domains differ in average compressive strength by at least 5%.

Walendy et al. discloses a cavity defined by cavity walls that has a compressive recovery that supplies sufficient pressure against the cavity walls to frictionally retain the building panel within the cavity (col. 2 lines 65-66). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide Walendy et al. with a compressive recovery that supplies sufficient pressure against the cavity walls to frictionally retain the building panel within the cavity, the pressure being 100 Newtons per square meter or more and 200,000 Newton per square meter or less in absence of unexpected results.

As to claim 2, Walendy discloses that one of the two panel domains is made of foam and the other panel domain is made of cardboard (col. 3 lines 42-50) therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide at least two domains differ in average compressive strength by at least 5%.

6. Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walendy et al. in view of Ducharme (5062244).

Walendy et al. discloses that the panel has a slit penetrating to a depth less than the panel thickness traverses the primary faces or the face opposing the primary face (figure 2 number 2). Durcharme teaches that the panel has a slit penetrating to a depth less than the panel thickness traverses the primary faces or the face opposing the primary face (figure 1 number 28 or 29) for the purpose of increasing the insulation value of the panel (col. 3 lines 18-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide Walendy et al. with a slit penetrating to a depth less than the panel thickness traverses the primary faces or the face opposing the primary face in order to increase the insulation value of the panel (col. 3 lines 18-19).

As to claim 10, Walendy fail to disclose that the panel has at least one edge that comprises a tongue or groove profile. Durcharme teaches that the panel has at least one edge that comprises a tongue or groove profile for the purpose of enabling the panel to conform to the cores of different sizes and shapes of different building blocks (col. 4 lines 55-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide Walendy et al. with a tongue or groove profile in order to enable the panel to conform to the cores of different sizes and shapes of different building blocks (col. 4 lines 55-58) as taught by Durcharme.

7. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walendy et al. in view of Friedl et al. (5993932).

Walendy discloses the panel described above. Walendy fail to disclose that each of the panel domain comprises a polymeric foam. Friedl et al. teaches that each of the panel domains comprises polymeric foam for the purpose of to reduce the dimensioning of the thermal insulating layer in vehicle interiors thus achieving material and cost saving(col. 3 lines 13-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide Walendy with each of the panel domains comprises polymeric foam in order to reduce the dimensioning of the thermal insulating layer in vehicle interiors thus achieving material and cost saving (col. 3 lines 13-16) as taught by Friedl et al.

8. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walendy et al. in view of Grinshpun et al. (6226943).

Walendy et al. discloses the panel described above. Walendy et al. fail to disclose that at least one panel domain has an open cell content of 5 percent or 50 percent or more according to American Society for Testing and Materials method D2856A . Grinshpun et al. teaches disclose that at least one panel domain has an open cell content of 5 percent or 50 percent or more according to American Society for Testing and Materials method D2856A (col. 5 lines 42-48) for the purpose of obtaining desired insulating properties of the foam (col. 5 lines 54-55).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide Walendy et al. with at least one panel domain has an open cell content of 5 percent or 50 percent or more according to American Society for Testing and Materials method D2856A in order to obtain desired insulating properties of the foam (col. 5 lines 54-55).

9. Claims 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walendy et al. in view of Park (WO0015697).

Walendy et al. discloses the panel described above. Walendy et al. fail to disclose that at least one panel domain comprises coalesced polymeric foam strands and wherein the foam strands comprise polypropylene. Walendy et al. fail to disclose that at least one panel domain comprises coalesced polymeric foam strands having interstrand spaces. Walendy et al. fail to disclose foam's average cell diameter within the range of 0.01 to 10mm.

Park teaches coalesced polymeric foam strands that comprise polypropylene (page 4 line 12) and have interstrand spaces (page 9 line 30), an open cell content of 84 percent with diameter of .4mm (page 21 lines 26-29) for the purpose providing sound deadening properties satisfactory for demanding applications which have mechanical strength, which are economical to manufacture and which are hydrolytically stable.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide Walendy et al. with coalesced polymeric foam strands that comprise polypropylene and have interstrand spaces, an

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open cell content of 84 percent with diameter of .4mm in order to provide sound deadening properties satisfactory for demanding applications which have mechanical strength, which are economical to manufacture and which are hydrolytically stable (page 2 lines 19-21) as taught by Park.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12,15-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jane Rhee whose telephone number is 571-272-1499. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Jane Rhee
August 16, 2005



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